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Vice-Presidential.

Our contemporary the Chicago Post discusses somewhat vaguely the limited functions of the Vice-President under the present system of administration, and then declares that a change is "eminently desirable, if not absolutely necessary." It remarks:

" The time has come to make a radical change in the position occupied by the Vice-President of the United States. The Constitution simply provides that the Vice-President shall preside over the Senate and succeed to the Presidency in certain contingencies. There it stops."

As far as we can make out our contemporary's notion of the change that is eminently desirable if not absolutely necessary in the case of the Vice-President, it is that he ought to have, first, a seat at Cabinet meetings and a share in Cabinet deliberations, and, secondly, a recognized place as the expounder and defender of Government policies before the people.

That is, the Vice-President should attend Cabinet meetings as regularly as any of the Cabinet officers; and he, rather than the President, should be the one to go forth and swing the circle and do the speechmaking.

If that is all, no amendment of the Constitution is required. No change whatever is needed in the statutes. All that is necessary is that the Chief Executive shall invite the Vice-President to Cabinet meetings and shall send him forth to the country, from time to time, as the recognized spokesman of the Administration.

There is nothing in the Constitution or the laws to prevent the immediate accomplishment of this radical change in the position occupied by the Vice-President himself. It depends wholly upon the President. It could be done to-morrow, but for the circumstance that there is at this time no Vice-President to aggrandize.

King Edward and the Cabinet Crisis in Great Britain.

It is an extraordinary fact that so prolonged a delay should have been experienced in filling the vacancies in the Balfour Ministry caused by four resignations. Two of the offices vacated, those of Chancellor of the Exchequer and of Secretary for India, are of capital importance; and even the other two, to wit, the posts of Secretary for Scotland and of Financial Secretary to the Treasury, would normally be filled with promptitude. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that a cause for the delay should be sought, and we are disposed to credit the report which finds it in the position taken by King EDWARD VII., who is unwilling, it is said, to sanction any appointments which in his opinion are not calculated to promote the national welfare. It is especially the War Office, we are told, which, in the inevitable readjustment of the Cabinet, he insists shall be given to a man qualified to devise and carry out a drastic reform of the British military system.

If it be true that this position has been taken by King EDWARD VII. it is not open to objection on the score of constitutionality. It is true that the time has gone by in England when a statesman, clearly acceptable to a majority of the House of Commons, could be kept out of power through a sovereign's personal dislike. That could be done, and was done, by GEORGE III.; and, as lately as the winter of 1851-52 Queen VICTORIA practically caused the dismissal of Lord PALMERSTON from the Foreign Office, because his precipitate recognition of LOUIS NAPOLEON after the coup d'état of Dec. 2, 1851, was extremely distasteful to Prince ALBERT and herself. It is well known, also, that Queen VICTORIA in 1880, when Lord Beaconsfield resigned the Premiership, sent for Lord HABTING-TON, instead of Mr. GLADSTONE, and was disappointed when informed that only the last named statesman could form a Government. That a Premier known to be backed by a working majority of the House of Commons must be permitted to choose his colleagues is a principle that has been invariably recognized since, in 1853, Lord ABERDEEN informed Queen VICTORIA that he could not undertake to form a Government without Lord PALMERSTON'S assistance. We have no doubt that the principle would be accepted by King EDWARD VII. if a case were now presented for its application. As a matter of fact, King EDWARD does

not know and Mr. BALFOUR has no right to assert that at the existing juncture he possesses the confidence of the House of Commons. The Cabinet crisis has occurred during a recess of Parliament; and it remains to be seen whether, in view of the defection of the Unionist Free Traders, he can muster a majority, even with the support of Irish Nationalist votes. Unquestionably, the compact, homogeneous majority which he had at his back a few months ago has been irreparably lost. It is, therefore, obvious that he is in an anomalous situation and can no longer speak with the authority which was his before the Unionist party was rent into three factions by Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN'S apple of discord. There is. indeed, no doubt that under the peculiar conditions in which Mr. BALFOUR finds himself King EDWARD VII. would not exceed a British sovereign's prerogative should he invite the Premier to resign and call upon the Duke of DEVON-SHIRE to form a Cabinet untainted by

retaliatory tariff

We presume that Mr. BALFOUR'S presige in the eyes of his sovereign and his influence over the waverers in the Unionist ranks have been slightly increased by the circumstance that the seat vacated by Lord CRANBORNE, on his accession to the Marquisate of SALISBURY, has been gained by the Unionist candidate with a majority somewhat larger than that with which it was secured on the last occasion when it was contested. Closely scrutinized, however, this latest byelection scarcely warrants the construction put upon it by the friends of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and Mr. BALFOUR. The successful candidate, a large employer of labor, is locally popular, and, moreover, he has publicly declared that he would never favor any policy the effect of which would be to increase the price of food. His election, therefore, cannot be counted as a triumph for a preferential tariff, which, as every fair minded person admits, would add to the cost of a

loaf of bread. Practically, therefore, the outcome of this local contest leaves Mr. BALFOUR where he was before, namely, in the position of a Premier who has not yet proved that he possesses the confidence of the House of Commons. He cannot, therefore, reasonably object when the sovereign indicates a wish to share with him the responsibility for a right conduct of public affairs during the recess of Parliament.

Mr. Murphy's Mathematics.

By the aid of district leaders, special inspectors and judicious coadjutor calculators like the Hon. THOMAS F. GRADY, the Hon. CHARLES F. MURPHY had a any special interest, but that is con-"thorough canvass" made of Manhattan and The Bronx. He has sought exact and conservative estimates; bed-rock figures and no rainbows. If the reports of the reports of his census bureau can be trusted, he is sure of carrying Manhattan and The Bronx for McCLEL-LAN by 60,000 votes.

Now, ordinarily, Tammany knows some time before an election about how many votes it can depend on. Each district leader has to know his district. Usually Tammany's private information is pretty exact. There are exceptions, however. The extent of the disaster of 1902 was not foreseen.

At this stage of the game any estimates are premature and futile. Presumably the publication of Mr. MUBPHY's census is intended as a warning to the Hon. HUGH MCLAUGHLIN.

In 1901 the Low vote in Manhattan and The Bronx was 162,292; the Shepard vote 156,629. Tammany's plurality, even in the reaction of 1897, was only some 10,000. In that year the combined vote for Low and TRACY was 133,044, and the vote for VAN WYCK only 143,666. What has happened that is likely to bring Tammany from a minority party in Manhata plurality of 60,000 in 1903?

In 1901 there was considerable feeling gainst Mr. Choker as an "absentee." That cause of irritation in Tammany has been removed. Various liquor dealers revolted from Tammany and are now revolting against Low. In the view of has not lived up to the perhaps too high relation to it and of the nature and destiny of man. opes with which it was put into power; and any administration is sure to make

Do the return of backsliding Tammanyites and the protest of disgruntled fusionists amount to 33,000 votes? It would take that number of changes from the respective votes of Low and SHEP-ARD in Manhattan and The Bronx in 1901 to make Mr. MURPHY'S 60,000. And while, even now, he can estimate the regular Tammany vote pretty accurately, he has small means of finding out what the independent Democratic vote, by which Fusion must stand or fall, will

amount to. Certain departments, such as Health and Street Cleaning, may have made the administration friends enough to make good its losses elsewhere. In any event, until the registration is completed neither Mr. MURPHY's political mathematics nor those of anybody else will be anything more than a diversion.

Germany in the Eastern Question.

The attitude of Germany in the near Eastern question has always been more or less mysterious, and frequently contradictory. In the earlier period, when Prussia stood as the exponent of German policy, that Government rendered important services to Russia.

During the war of 1826 between Russia and Turkey, the Russian army was so pressed by the Turks and wasted by disease that it became a question whether it would not have to retreat and abandon the campaign entirely. The Emperor NICHOLAS I. went on a visit to Berlin in connection with his approaching marriage to the sister of the King of Prussia. As a result of a conference between the two sovereigns on the situation in Turkey, couriers were hurried to the headquarters of the Russian army on the Danube and to the Prussian Ambassador at Constantinople. To the former there went orders to concentrate the whole of the Russian forces and advance by rapid marches toward the Turkish capital; to the latter, instructions to impress upon the Porte, as soon as the Russian army was nearing Constantinople, the necessity of coming to terms with Russia.

without delay. The programme laid down at Berlin was carried out to the letter. DIEBITSCH, who commanded the Russian army, made the celebrated march across the Balkana that earned for him the title of "Bal-KANSKY," and on his arrival at Adrianople he was met by Turkish commissioners, who signed the treaty of that name yielding to Russia all her demands. The British Government, when it became aware later of the circumstances, was furious and recalled its Ambassador at Constantinople. It is interesting to note that it was during this war that Capt. VON MOLTKE, as Prussian military attaché with the Turkish army on the Danube, first exhibited the talent for military organization that welded the a priest, and the priest so made needed German army into the instrument of

conquest it afterward became. During the Crimean war of 1853-56

relatively small part in the conclusion of peace. Austria was then the leading power in the German confederation. The Six Weeks' war of 1866, however, and that with France in 1870, entirely altered conditions, and Germany practically became the arbiter of the situation. The Dreikaiserbund was formed, and in 1874 at Rastadt the partition of

Turkey was arranged. But the military power of Russia proved unequal to the carrying out of the programme in its integrity, and gave Germany, while posing in the Berlin Congress as a friend of Russia, the opportunity to take Turkey under her tutelage and advance her own interests. Gen, Baron COLMAR VON DER GOLTZ, one of the ablest of the German General Staff, was sent to Constantinople to train offloers for the Turkish army; and the construction of the Anatolian railways has given Germany an economic and commercial interest in the maintenance of the Turkish power.

Toward the petty kingdoms and principalities that have been created by the shrinkage of Turkey in Europe Germany has always exhibited contempt. When Prince ALEXANDER BATTENBERG presented himself at Berlin to pay his respects on his election as Prince of Bulgaria, Prince BISMARCE lightly expressed the hope that his sojourn at Sofia would leave pleasing recollections. As to the present incumbent at Sofia, the Foreign Office in the Wilhelmstrasse declared its indifference as to whether the Prince of Bulgaria was named FEBDINAND or CHRISTOFF, but wanted the principality ruled by a STAMBULOFF. In Roumania alone has Germany shown

nected with another question. During his stay in Vienna the Emperor William no doubt explained his views to his imperial Austrian host. Any definite agreement as to the future of all the Balkan country will, to all appearances, be stamped with a strong German impression.

The New and the Old Theology.

A succinct definition of the basis of the old theology" was given last Sunday by Dr. PATTON, the president of the Princeton Theological Seminary, when he said that "Christianity is a piece of information given supernaturally and miracu-

A definition of the "new theology," now so fashionable, is presented in the last number of the Outlook by Prof. GEORGE FORT MOORE of the Harvard Divinity School, to this effect:

"The philosophy which underlies and pervades the traditional dogmatics is obsolete; the universe, as science reveals it, cannot be construed on its premises or in its terms. The conception of Script ire and the method of interpreting it by which theology was harmonized with philosophy and the specifically Christian dogmas were derived or proved is also obsolete. But the facts of Christan and The Bronx in 1901 to a party with | tian experience and religious history remain; the CHRIST of the Gospels remains: and these facts are no less intelligible or significant in our way of think ing than they were to the Greek fathers in theirs.

The task of the constructive theologian to-day s to put in the place of the old dogmatics and apologetics a philosophy of the Christian religion in which the facts of Scripture, history and Christian experience are interpreted in conformity with some fusionists, the Low administration | modern conceptions of the universe and Gop's

Prof. MOORE, we believe, is from Seminary, and therefore his definition may be said to apply to the more fashionable school of theology of those they now go further than he did, in their substantial rejection of the supernatural

and miraculous element in Christianity. Still another definition of the "new theology" is furnished by the Rev. E. P. HURLEY in the Church Eclectic, a representative of the "Catholic" party of the Episcopal Church. It is:

That Anglicanism, like all other isms, is a huge self conceit—that the one certainty is the uncertainty of all human opinions, and that the Prayer Book is, from cover to cover, nothing more nor less than a bundle of human opinions. They seem to take as their motto in judging of the truth of doetrine HUME's assertion, viz., that 'all our knowledge resolves itself into probability.' Like DESCARTES, they think they can more safely reach the summits of faith by doubting everything. The one thing they are sure of is that others know nothing, and they are not quite certain about the contents of what one might not inappropriately style their own learned ignorance. These gentlemen would give us an incarnation without a bypostasis-a mutilated CHAIST as well as a mutilated Gospel. They would have us pin our faith to the ever changing hypotheses hastly elaborated by those humorously styled

our advanced thinkers." The "hypostasis" referred to, we may explain, is a term of theology which recalls bitter dissensions in the early Christian Church. It refers to the dogma of CHRIST as an essential person of the Trinity. Mr. HUBLEY, therefore, may be put in the same theological category Christianity as miraculous information

assigns the Princeton president. Mr. HURLEY's paper, however, is rather an assertion that Anglicanism has inherited Catholic sacerdotal authority than an attempt to define Christianity. It is written, more particularly, for the purpose of denouncing a majority of the Anglican Bishops as heretical in rejecting that theory; and, unquestionably, fifty years ago the English prelates were unanimously opposed to the Oxford Movement; and only a few months ago the Bishop of DURMAM wrote of the episcopal office that no one can "prove to me that the Church of CHRIST stands or falls with it." The Rev. Dr. RASH-DALL, a fellow of Oxford, has also expressed the same view still more recently. He describes the "Apostolic succession" as "a gigantic agment" and says that he knows of clergymen who "even make a clean sweep of the miraculous, yet seem to cling to the doctrine of the Apostolic

succession." Mr. HURLEY's paper, in spite of its title, cannot be called a description of the new theology," for the episcopal opinions he assails go back to the very foundation of the Anglican Church, when CRANMER said, "the King might, in virtue of authority derived from GoD, make no ordination whatever."

We refer to Mr. HURLEY'S argument only because it presents the view, tech-

predilections for a preferential or for a Prussia remained neutral and played a nical, we might call it, as compared with Dr. PATTON's, that Christianity is a visible Church, with a sacerdotal priesthood of a historical inheritance from the Apostles, and that the Anglican is such a Church. He does not touch the main question as presented by Dr. PAT-The Harvard theological profes-TON. sor, however, takes issue with the Princeton theologian squarely, in rejecting the supernatural and miraculous element in Christianity. He contends and teaches that the facts of history are to be interpreted "in conformity with modern conceptions of the universe and GoD's relation to it"; with "the universe as acience reveals it." Of course, there can be no such harmony with science unless the miraculous element in Christianity is removed and only a moral philosophy is left.

Such is the "new theology," as it calls itself; but how can it be a theology without miracle and supernaturalism? If it requires that Christianity shall be "in conformity" with natural science, or with the limitations of finite knowledge, it is not a religion at all.

Practically, Prof. MOORE is an agnostic. He does not take Christianity on faith, but requires that it shall be submitted to scientific demonstration; yet, as Dr. PATTON said. Christianity has no basis as a religion except that it is "a piece of information given supernaturally and miraculously," far beyond the possible sphere of science. The "new theology" is not of the Christian religion. It belongs in the sphere of religious infidelity.

Envy and Military Genius.

We see and abhor in this letter the civilian's envy of military genius and glory:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read great deal about the Ancients of Boston, and every time the organization was mentioned i was in connection with feasting and drinking, and their prowess in this respect seems entirely to over shadow any feats of martial valor that they may ever have accomplished.

"There's another outfit that seems to resemble the Ancients, the Putnam Phalans.

" Have these organizations any military value; that is to say, would they, in time of war, take the field and become a part of the United States Army? ' NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

"Militiaman" cannot hide his bile under that respectable name on a pretence of asking for information. He might just as well ask if NAPOLEON or GRANT ever had any military experience.

The Putnam Phalanx is esteemed in all military circles for its legs. For years it has devoted itself to the cultivation of these pillars of war. What and where is an army without legs? The marching, counter-marching, military bases and war footing of every army of every nation in the world owe much to the stately shins and noble phalanges of the Putnam Phalanx.

It is not true that every time the Ancients are mentioned "it is in connection with feasting and drinking." They invented the latter exercise and have notably developed the former, but their military service of other kinds has been great and varied. In 1896 they captured England and took the Bastile. In 1901 they fell on the Heights of Abraham. They are the only company in the world that the corporation of Cork fears.

In case of war would the Ancients take he field and become a part of the United Congregational Andover Theological States Army? They would not take the field. They would be detailed on commissary duty. The United States Army exists by the side of, but not in compedescendants of the Puritans who did not tition with, them. They are too high join the revolt of Dr. CHANNING, though | for rivalry. The Putnam Phalanx does not resemble them. None but themselves can be their parallel.

Major VON HAMBURGER of the Prussian Army in his "Armies of the World" (Vol. V., page 411) says, in part, of the An-

"In heavy automobile charges and hansom work, the construction of spontoen bridges, capacity to endure a centinuous fire of high projectiles [highballs"] and ability to go without water for long periods, this corps equals the best European troops. It constitutes the Old Reserve Special, Vatted."

Major von Hamburger's rank as military critic is of the highest.

The American Thirst.

In looking over our national bill for that which cheers and sometimes inebriates, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, we find that the people of the United States consumed 1,539,081,991 gallons of wines, malt liquors and distilled spirits, or an average of about 19 gallons for each man, weman and child in the country. The presentation of the figures in that form makes it quite evident that some must have had more than

The question of particular interest is whether the habit is growing on us. Our use of wine shows a considerable variato which Dr. Parton's definition of tion from year to year. During the last generation it has fluctuated from a per capita consumption of .26 of a gallon, in 1896, to .63 of a gallon, in 1902. In 1888. it was .61. Taking the per capita consumption by periods of ten years, ending with the year stated, the annual average quantity in fractions of a gallon appears as follows:

This shows no steady increase in the per capita consumption of wines, notwithstanding the fact that 1902 shows a greater consumption than any preceding year. It is probable that the excess of that year is to be accounted for by an increased use by a comparatively limited class to which money had come freely from business prosperity, rather than by any increase in general use by the

entire community. The year 1902 was also marked by an unusual consumption of distilled spirits, although the per capita consumption of that year was exceeded during each year from 1869 to 1875, both inclusive, and by the years 1881 to 1884, both inclusive, and the years 1890 to 1893, also inclusive. Marked fluctuation appears also in the use of spirits, as in the use of wine, although no special correspondence in increase or decrease appears between the two. An idea of this variation in per capita annual consumption is indicated by the following

the Troubles Further South. 1.21 1.01 Taken by decades, the average annual

active interest shown of late by the Em peror William in Hungary and Hungarian affairs gave rise to the suspicion in that country that it was not wholly disinterested. His attitude has caused considerable disquietude at Vienna and St. Peters-

year for the last forty years. The total consumption has increased from 62,372,-465 gallons in 1863, to 1,381,875,437 gallons in 1902. In point of quantity, malt liquors constitute 93 per cent. of our annual consumption of wines and liquors. The per capita consumption of these has increased from 1.87 gallons in | be all the more and disagreeably surprised 1863 to 17.49 gallons in 1902. While there at the discovery that the Emperor William is no doubt that the use of beer and ale has already planned to take a very active has greatly increased among those who may be classed as distinctly American, there can be no question that the very marked increase is to be attributed to the immigration of the many thousands of Germans and others who brought with them the habit and the custom of beer drinking. The last thirty years have brought us 2,500,000 immigrants render them as obnoxious to the rest of from Germany alone, and that number of Germans can account for a very con-

How abourd the Magyar pretensions to The managers of the anti-Tammany campaign will make a blunder if they open their canviss with a meeting in a Republican section of the city, as they intend to do at present. The earliest and smartest speeches should be delivered in downtown halls in Tammany districts, where the votes must be made that are to bring victory. This misstatement of a plain fact of law is becoming frequent in newspapers which

demand an immediate return to the Nicaragua route for an interoceanic canal; The Spooner law directs the President to negotlate a treaty with Nicaragua and Costa Rica a specified condition—the failure of Colombis to ratify the Hay Herran treaty. That treaty has been rejected, and it is therefore Mr. Rooss-VELT's plain duty to proceed according to the pro-

siderable beer consumption.

table, the quantity being shown in gal-

1.00 1902

consumption of distilled spirits, per

.............

Comparing these averages with the

individual years 1840, 1850, 1860 and 1870,

it would appear that we, as a people,

are less given to the use of intoxicating

liquor than were those of the generations

A different condition is shown in the

tables of consumption of malt liquors,

beer, ale, &c. With only one or two

breaks, beverages of this class show a

constantly increasing use from year to

1.25

lons and decimals thereof:

2.63 , 1884

capita, appears as follows:

Decade Ending

preceding us.

visions of the law. There is no such specified condition in the Spooner law. The Hay-Herran treaty or its ratification or failure is not mentioned in the act. The President is directed to turn to Nicaragua only when unable to obtain from Colombia the necessary rights "within a reasonable time and upon reasonable terms," and of the reasonableness of the time and the reasonableness of the terms the President is left by the law

Roman Catholic and Anglican and Greek

Churches. EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your interesting account last Monday of the ritualism at the Danish Chapel in Brooklyn says truly that the Roman Catholic Church denies he validity of Anglican orders, but the statement that she also refuses to recognize those

of the Greek Church is far from the truth An Anglican clergyman is received into

An Anglican clergyman is received into the Catholic Church as a layman simply, but a Greek priest who becomes a Catholic is never reordained before being allowed to offer the sacrifice of the mass and to perform the other functions of the ministry. Rome would be eager to avoid reordaining the numbers of Anglican clergymen who come to her if she regarded them as already priests, but after a very careful examination she has rejected their claims wholly, while recognizing fully and freely the orders of Jansenists. Russians, Greeks, Copts and other sects who are in schism against the authority of the Holy See.

Your account infers that the Greek Church in recent years, has recognized the priesthood of the Anglican and Episcopal Churches in England and this country, because of the fact that Russian or Greek priests have attended the services in Ritualistic churches. But these acts are acts of individuals only and do not bind their Churches, which, up to the present time, have refused to recognize Anglican orders. Bishop Brooks and his successor, Dr. Donald, have attended Unitarian services. I know an Episcopalian clergyman who has often taken part in the service at a Baptist church. Such instances could be multiplied, but one who drew the inference that the Episcopal Church recognized the orders of these other Churches would be mistaken.

It is announced that Bishop Grafton has gone to St. Petersburg to endeavor to obtain a recognition of the Anglican claims on the part of the Russian Church. He will doubtless be treated politiely, on the ground of common opposition to Rome, but the over-

part of the Russian Church. He will doubtless be treated politely, on the ground of common opposition to Rome, but the overwhelming probability is that he will be unable to secure any official acknowledgment of the validity of his orders. A few years ago the Anglican Bishop of Balisbury approached the Jansenists of Holland with offers of intercommunion, but they were rejected by the Jansenist Archbishep of Utrecht. This was before Rome had made her pronouncement in the matter.

JESSE ALBERT LOCKE.

The Workman's Paper Cap. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your corre-pondent "Engineer" in to-day's SUN finds fault because the illustrated papers, in cartoons of the workingman "invariably picture him with a square paper cap on his head," and asks why this is done, the original is "unheard of."

He is not well informed, because he limits his

knowledge to his own observations. For many years this was the universal headgear of an inside workman while engaged in his shop. have seen thousands of them. My own father, while an employer of many men, used to work with them and wear one. They were cool and economical and it was considered a badge of respect to be pictured with one. I have before me one of his old business cards on which is a picture of the inside of part of his shop, where the workmen appear with ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 26.

Dr. Patton's Definition of Christianity. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The comments in THE Sun to-day on Dr. Patton's Princeton ser-mon were timely and most admirable. His state-ment that "Christianity is a piece of information given supernaturally and miraculously," sounds a note of awakening long waited for by many anx-lous hearts with whom religion is a subject of the deepest interest.

Who has ever heretofore stated the case so concisely, covering the physical and metaphysical conditions involved in the Scriptural accounts, and in spiritual phenomena? Dr. Patton's words she go directly to the heart of every intelligent believer. f comforting assurance of it all, beyond a doubt!
RUFUS E. MOORE. full of comforting assurances, for they contain the NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

The Censered Hand Organs of Boston TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "P. B. H.," in writing to you of the "discordant hand organ," should not blame the Italian grinder, but should

emember that every nation has the government i Cheer up, Friend "F. B. H." Boston made a good beginning some time ago. There every organ must be passed upon by a city commission before may be played in the streets.

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 26. HDWARD BRECK. In McClure's Magazine for October Mr. Steffens In McClure's sugation for Geoder ar. seeness continues his exposition of affairs in Chicago, Mr. John La Farge gives his judgment on Coros, Rous-seau and Millet, and there are special articles on young wiid animals and on the scheme to reclaim the Zuyder Zee. Half a dozen illustrated short stories enliven the number, including Mr. Henry Wallace Phillips's "By Prozy" and a little play by

IS MUNGARY IN PERIL? The Belation of the Magyar Question to

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Th

The German movement in Austria sensibly weakened the Triple Alliance by its action on the Slavonic population of Austris and the Italians of the Trentino. It also gave the Magyars of Hungary what they thought was their opportunity to fix their domination more firmly on the divided nationalities that form the majority of the population of that country. Hence the confusion now prevailing in the relations between the two parts of the dual monarchy having the Emperor Francis Joseph for their common sovereign. Hence also, in all probability, the underlying cause of the persistence of the moving spirits in the revolutionary movement in the Balkans in carrying on their work in spite of the threats and warnings of Russia and Austria and other European Govern-

It does not appear that any of the parties to the disturbances in either Hungary or the Balkans contemplated at any time the possibility of an active German intervention in their affairs. They will therefore part in settling the more vexed questions at this moment agitating the Danube and the Balkan regions. It will be no advantage for the Magyars of Hungary to have fought against the German language in the army to find the German soldier perhaps occupying garrisons in their country; but they will render the possibility of it a certainty if they continue to insist on demands that the population of Hungary as they are subversive of Hungarian independence in

force their language on the Hungarian Army are is shown by the fact that out of the forty-seven regiments of the Hungarian Army only four are wholly composed of Magyars; only three contain 90 per cent.; and six have 80 per cent. Three other regiments contain less than 10, and five less than 20 per cent. of Magyars. Six others and the Croatian regiments contain no Magvars at all, while the remaining ones are composed almost entirely of Slovaks, Roumanians, Ruthenians and Saxons, mixed in various proportions according to locality, the Magyars being in a more

or less insignificant minority. If anything can bring the Magyars to eason it should be the announcement that German troops may be sent to keep them in order while the Austrians descend into the Balkans to put down the disturbances there. Such a movement could only end in the ultimate loss of the independence of all the States from east of the Leitha to the Black Sea and the Ægean, and give a turn to the near Eastern question contrary to the interests of more than one of the Western Powers, to say nothing of

NEW YORK, Sept. 26. What the "Jowish Problem" Is.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUM-Sir: I make no retensions to be as learned in the history of my people as is Dr. Isidor Singer, but I agree with "Cos-mopolitan" that he did not answer "Why a Jewish As an American Jew with a love for my country as well as for my race, I feel that there is a "Jewish

Por centuries, thoughout the countries of the earth where the Jewish population exists, the Jew has been denationalized. To-day human beings religion of Moses. What to do to remedy this state

First-The liberalizing of the nations in which he Jew is persecuted. Experience has shown that this is hopeless. Second-The emigration of the Jew from countries in which he is persecuted to newer and freer lands. This is now being put into practice.

Third—The founding of a Jewish Stata. As yet It is a fair presumption that Dr. Singer and Max Norday "have espoused the cause of Zionism" because they believe the third proposition to be the correct solution. The carrying out of the second proposition makes our "Jewish problem" here, and nowhere is the problem more difficult than in New York. Hundreds of thousands of these persecuted people are becoming American citizens. The solution of the problem is to make them fit for their new duties, and the responsibility for that solution rests with their American coreligionists.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24. CHARLES H. ISRAELS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The assump tion that a "Jewish problem" is without basis of fact probably springs from the notion that we Jews are an exclusive people and will remain as we are, the "chosen people," we not assimilate fully with gentiles? Because we do not choose to do so; but we do not blow any trumpets sounding our beliefs in this respect. Please and intrude upon no one. STRACUSE, Sept. 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The correct reply to "Cosmopolitan's" question, "Why should there be a Jewish problem?" is that the reason is similar to, if not exactly the same as, that for the existence of a negro problem in these United States and an Irish problem in Great Britain, i. e., that, however unfortunate it may be, the fact remains that there is an antagonism between the Jew and the white and the Irishman and the Englishman. I do not for a moment wish to argue that such a state of affairs is right, but merely to state indisputable facts.

Educational Announcement. From the Hyden Thousandsticks. County Superintendent Brock has received the following letter from an applicant for a position as a school teacher in this county:

Mr. H. M. Brock. "MY DEAR. FRIEND I take Great Pleasure in writing you. My Greatest Reason in Writing you. is to find out Whether you have any Vacant Schools. or. not-I Would have Wrote you Sooner-but I had the Promise of a School, but as, time drew nea

article and Sent out. for a number, of 25 teachers "if you have any Schools, that aren't, taken up give me a Reply, at once for it is Growing Late in eason I know that Examination Time is Past but I Suppose you. have the Right to Grant License Entitleing a Person to Teach.—I am not Real. acquainted with you myself, but Father Seems Know you, and I guess you Know him he goes by the name. of Preacher Taylor, in most Parts of the Country and the one addressing you is his Son. We now Live in Whitley County but did Live in Harlan on What is called Jesses Creek. If these things are True. With Please, ans. by Return Mail I can Get

siso have a Brother that Wants to Teach. if you have, got the Schools Open for us, if all, these I have. Written you, is Facts Please, answer, by. Return Mail for We Want to get there Rightway and began or, the End of the yr is Expiring Fast "Your. affectionate Friend
"Name. FLOYD. TAYLOR.

there and begin at once My address. Is Goldbug Ky

address Gold bug . . . Kentucky."

Longevity of Bishops of the Episcopal Church From the Churchman. Bishop Clark lived to the greatest age which has yet been attained by any Bishop of this Church p B. B. Smith was nearly ninety years old when he died, and next to him came Bishop Green, who was 86 years and 9 months old: Bishop White, 88 years and 8 months; Bishop M. A. DeW. Howe, 86 years and 8 months; Bishop Brownell, 85 years

and 8 months, and Bishop Starkey, 85 years and Bishop Clark would have completed the forty ninth year of his episcopate in December next, while Bishop B. B. Smith completed just fifty-one and a half years in the episcopate, and Hishop hop John Williams in the forty-eighth and

ADOPTED ALGONQUIN WORDS. Dr. Hale Calls for Help to Extending an

Interesting List. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SITE Some years since, with the assistance of several accomplished readers of THE SUN, we made the enclosed list of words used in the languages of the Algonquin tribes of Indians.

which have, to a certain extent, worked

themselves into our modern language so that in one or other parts of the country they are intelligible to white men When we remember that the Algonouis language provailed over a large part of this continent, and that the Indians have been dispossessed only by the slow passage of time, it seems remarkable that there are

not more such words. Can any of your readers supply any other Indian words which are intelligible to the present residents of the soil which was once inhabited by the Algonquins and are

not included in the list subjoined? EDWARD E. HAUR. ROXBURY, Mass., Sept. 25.

THE LIST. Hub-bub 1 Sagamore Samp Sannop

Moceasin Sassafras. Mugwump Skunk. Squaw. Moose. Squash. Succotash Tautor. Netop Toboggan Pappoose Tomahawk Torchent Pooquaw Pow wow Wampum. Quahog. Wadtchu. Sachem Wigwam

The Results of Electrifying the Elevated Ratiroad.

From the Electrical Review of vesterday

Perhaps one of the most important and far-reaching developments of electricity is the electrification of the Manhattan Elevated Railway. It is not the intention to call attention to the great relief which has been provided to the patient travellers in the city of New York, nor of the added comfort and increased speed of the electrical elevated system. It is the financial results and the effect which these financial results will have upon the general railroad situation to which attention is called.

Gross earnings (3 months) . . . \$3,271,787 Expenses...... 1,302,089 1,401,106 \$1,450,144 Other income 90,187 111.287 Total income......\$2,059,885 Interest and taxes 684,563

An increase in gross earnings of over \$400 .-000 with a decrease in expenses of \$99,000, making a gain to the profit account of over half a million in three months, is a strikingly pleasing and desirable result. And when the cost is figured it shows that in 1902, with steam locomotives, the cost to the company was 2.24 cents per passenger, whereas in the corresponding quarter of 1903 under complete electrification the cost per passenger was reduced to 1.98 cents. When it is noted that the diminished cost was accompanied by increased train service, increased capacity, increased speed and increased comfort each individual passenger, the results are

remarkable. But the important point is that this desirable result has been produced here in New York city under the direct observation of the gentlemen who control the destinies of the majority of the steam railroads of the United

In Praise of Whitesburg, Kentucky.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Observing THE SUN of Friday something about the exriences of the Salvation Army Cavalry Corps near Whitesburg, Letcher county, Ky., I want to one of the absolutely American towns in this broad land of every man's land, and whatever weaknesses it may possess are not to be attributed to foreign blood or foreign influences. At least that was its condition several years ago, when I was there, and as it had at that time grown only to a lation of seventy-five people in fifty

I fancy it has not changed greatly since.
It is the county seat of Letcher, at that time ery respectable and worthy county, owing to cer tain drastic measures adopted by a public reformer, who died a natural death-that is, natural any where outside of Kentucky—and is about fifty miles from a railway, over roads that mean two days' travel. It is on the south fork of the Kentucky that I forded it six times in a ride of five n when the rains come the people remain at home unless they want to ride miles around through the woods over the mountains.

At the time of my visit there was not in the town any Irishman, any German, any English Italian, any Dane, Russian, Swede, Polak or other nationality save American. Neither was there a Japanese, a Chinaman or hegro. One of thes latter strayed in from Virginia shortly after I was there, but he was such a curiosity to the boys of the town, who persisted in teasing him, as if he were some strange animal, that he remained only a few weeks. Neither was there a Jew or a Catholi There was no church and no schoolhouse, as such; but there was a frame building used for both purposes. No preacher, no doctor or shoemaker or blacksmith or carpenter or tailor lived there. But as it was the county seat it had one lawyer, and the usual county officials. No band of music had ever been heard in the town, nor had there ever been any shows, and never a circus had gladdened the hearts of the old folks and the children. There was not one saloon, nor any place where liquor ould be bought. The moonshine could be found in the mountains, and there was an oc brandy still where a farmer had peaches or apple

but none of it got to Whitesburg. I know, because the man with me from the Blue Grass had such a thirst that he was almost driven o drink the Kentucky River water. He said its name might make it endurable. There was no hotel there, and but one plane, hauled eighty miles, as the fifty-mile road to the

railway was not passable for a plane.

There was one brick dwelling, and a brick cour house and four or five stores. The streets were wide and commodious, and in the main business thoroughfare I have seen a lady milking her cow at the front door, another chopping firewood, and a passing traveller unhitched from his wagon with his mules feeding plumb in the middle of the stree The jail was peculiar. It was built of wood around a steel cage, and about twenty feet square Its woodwork consisted of a floor of two-inch oa plank, eighteen inches wide, set up on edge, each plank nailed to the other with hundreds of long nails, so the prisoners could not cut through. The walls were constructed in the same fashion, except

roof was as the floor. As I have said above, Letcher county was quite reputable when I was there, nobody being in Ja and nobody killed for a year or more, unless per haps some insignificant person off in the mountain

that the planks were laid flat and nailed.

omewhere who didn't count. of the Salvation Army corps in that region as co ducted on this raid will do about as much good at Dowle will do in New York city. Those people have all the religion they want-all that anybowould want. They will sing and pray and shou and "revive," and rassle with the devil to beat th band, and mean it; and will kill an enemy just so the plous people of the Old Testament times did That is part of their religion.

What a Thing to Crook ! From the Monson Registe

bow joint that quite a number of us have over looked. According to a man named Potter, w wrote a book on anatomy: "It is a ginglynum articulation formed by the lower end of the nu-merus with the greater sigmoid cavity of the uniand the head of the radius. Its synovial me brane is reflected over the ligaments, and dis-down between the surfaces of the superior radio ulnar articulation. Its arteries are derived fr the anastomotica magna, radial, ulnar and interosseous recurrent superior and inferior profunda arteries. Its nerves are branches of the ulnar and the musculo-cutaneous. It has four ligaments, anterior, from the inner condule and interior surface of the humerus to the orbicula ligament of the radius and the coronoid process he ulna. External lateral, from the exter condyle of the humerus to the orbicular of radius. Internal lateral, from the internal co dyle of the humerus to the coronoid and olecran